# Gazette of the United States.

*A NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 90, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1792. [Whole No. 298.]


READ IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 7, 1792.

*Treasury Department, February 6th, 1792.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to send herewith a Report on the subject of the Public Debt, pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives of the 1st of November, 1791, and to subsequent references therein mentioned; and to be, with perfect respect,

Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*To the Honorable the* SPEAKER
*of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JAN. 23d, 1792.

*PURSUANT to the Order of the House of Representatives of the first of November, 1791, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, "to report to the House the amount of the* SUBSCRIPTIONS *to the* LOANS *proposed by the Act making Provision for the Public Debt, as well in the debts of the respective States as in the Domestic debt of the United States, and of the Parts which remain unsubscribed, together with such Measures as are, in his Opinion, expedient to be taken on the Subject: the said Secretary respectfully submits the following*

REPORT.

1. THE whole amount of the domestic debt of the United States, principal and interest, which has been subscribed to the loan proposed concerning that debt, by the act intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," according to the statement herewith transmitted, marked A. and subject to the observations accompanying that statment, is

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Dollars* | 31,797,481. 22 |
| which pursuant to the terms of that act has been converted into stock, bearing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. per annum - - | | 14,177,450. 43 |
| Stock bearing the like interest from the 1st of Jan. 1801 - - - - | | 7,088,727. 79 |
| Stock bearing an immediate interest of 3 per cent. per annum - - - | | 10,531,303 |
| Making together - | dols. | 31,797,481. 22 |
| Of which there stands to the credit of the Trustees of the sinking fund, in consequence of purchases of the public debt, made under their direction, the sum of - - | dols. | 1,131,364. 76 |
| The unsubscribed residue of the said debt, according to the statements herewith transmitted, marked B. and C. and subject to the observations accompanying the statement C. appears to amount to - - | dols. | 10,616,604. 65 |
| Consisting of registered debt, principal and interest - - - | | 6,795,815. 26 |
| Unsubscribed stock on the books of the commissioners of loans for New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, principal and interest | | 15,674. 62 |
| Credits on the books of the Treasury, for which no certificates have issued, principal and interest | | 107,648. 63 |
| Outstanding or floating evidences of debt, estimated per statement C. at - - | | 3,697,466. 14 |
| Making together - - | dols. | 10,616,604. 65 |

Concerning which some farther arrangement is necessary.

The greatest part of the registered debt, hitherto unsubscribed, is owned, by the citizens of foreign countries, most, if not all of whom appear now disposed to embrace the terms held out by the act above mentioned; extensive orders having been received from those creditors, to subscribe to the loan, after the time for receiving subscriptions had elapsed.

A considerable part of the outstanding or floating debt, consists of loan-office certificates issued between the first of September, 1777, and the first of March, 1778, bearing interest on the nominal sum. Many of the holders of this species of debt have come in upon the terms of the act, but others have hitherto declined it; alledging, that the special nature of their contract gives a peculiarity to their case, and renders the commutation proposed not so fair an equivalent to them, as in other instances. They also complain, that the act has had, towards them, a compulsory aspect, by refusing the temporary payment of interest, unless they should change their old for new certificates, essentially varying the nature of their contract.

A resolution of Congress of the tenth of September, 1777, stipulates in favor of this class of creditors, interest upon the *nominal*, instead of the *real principal* of their debt, *until that principal be discharged.* This certainly renders their contract of a nature more beneficial than that of other creditors; but they are at the same time liable to be divested of the extra-benefit it gives them, by a payment of their specie-dues; and it may be observed, that they have actually enjoyed, and by accepting the terms offered to them, were enabled to realise, advantages superior to other creditors. They have been paid interest by bills on France from the tenth September, 1777, to the first of March, 1782, while other creditors received their interest in depreciated bills of the old emissions; and the terms of the loan proposed put it in their power to realise the benefit of interest on the nominal amount of their respective debts, at rates from 6. 20-100dths. nearly to 10. 47-100dths. per cent. on their real or specie capital down to the last of December, 1790.

It does not therefore appear to have been an unreasonable expectation, that they, as readily as any other description of public creditors, would have acquiesced in a measure, calculated for the accommodation of the government, under circumstances, in respect to which, it has been demonstrated by *subsequent events* that the accommodation desired was consistent with the best interest of the public creditors. A large proportion of the parties interested have indeed viewed the matter in this light, and have embraced the proposition. It is probable, that the *progress* of things will satisfy the remainder, that it is equally their interest to concur; if a farther opportunity be afforded. But it is, nevertheless, for themselves only to judge, how far the equivalent proposed is, in their case, a reasonable and fair one; how far any circumstances in their claim may suggest reasons for moderation on their part; or how far any other motives, public or private, ought to induce an acceptance. And the principles of good faith require, that their election should be free.

On this ground, the complaint which regards the withholding of a temporary payment of interest, except on the condition of a surrender of the old certificates for new ones importing a contract substantially different, appears to the Secretary not destitute of foundation. He presumes, that the operation of that provision, in the particular case was not adverted to; or, that an exception would have been introduced as most consonant with the general spirit and design of the act. Accordingly the farther measures which will be submitted, will contemplate a method of obviating the objection in question.

From the consideration, that an extension of the time for receiving subscriptions upon the terms of the act making provision for the debt of the United States, is desired by a large proportion of the non-subscribing creditors; and from the farther consideration, that sufficient experience has not yet been had of the productiveness of a considerable branch of the revenues which have been established, to afford the light necessary to the final arrangement—it is, in the judgment of the Secretary, adviseable, to renew the proposition for a loan in the domestic debt, on the same terms with the one which has been closed, and to allow time for receiving subscriptions to it until the last day of September next, inclusively; making provision for the temporary payment of interest to such who may not think fit to subscribe, for the year 1792, of the like nature with that which was made in the same case for the year 1791—except as to the holders of loan-office certificates, issued between the first of September, 1777, and the first of March, 1778; in respect to whom it is submitted as proper to dispense with the obligation of exchanging their old certificates for new, as the condition of their receiving interest in capacity of non-subscribers; and to allow them, without such exchange, to receive the same interest, both for the years 1791 and 1792, as if they had subscribed to the first loan. It will not be materially difficult, so to regulate the operation at the treasury as to avoid in the particular case, that danger of imposition by counterfeits, which was the motive to the general provision for an exchange of certificates.

II. The amount of the subscriptions in the debts of the respective States, within the limits of the sum assumed in each, appears by the statement marked D. to be dollars 17,072,334. 39-100dths, subject to the observations accompanying that statement. Consequently the difference between the aggregate of the sums subscribed and the aggregate of the sums assumed, in dollars 4,427,665. 61-100dths.

This difference is to be attributed to several causes, the principal of which are the following: First, That the sums assumed in respect to certain States exceeded the actual amount of their existing debts. Second, That in various instances, a part of the existing debt was in a form which excluded it from being received, without contravening particular provisions of the law; as in the case of certificates issued after the first day of January, 1790, in lieu of certificates which had been issued prior to that period, which was reported upon by the Secretary on the twenty-fifth day of February last. Third, Ignorance of, or inattention to the limitation of time for receiving subscriptions. It appears, that a number of persons lost the opportunity of subscribing from the one or the other of these causes.

A strong desire that a farther opportunity may be afforded for subscriptions in the debts of the States, has been manifested by the individuals interested. And the States of Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire, have by the public acts referred to the Secretary, indicated a similar desire. The affording of such farther opportunity, may either be restricted within the limit, as to amount, which is contemplated by the act itself, or may receive an extension which will embrace the residuary debts of the States.

The first may be considered as nothing more than giving full effect to a measure already adopted.

The last appears to have in its favor all the leading inducements to what has been already done. The embarrassments which might arise from conflicting systems of finance, are not entirely obviated. The efficacious command of the national resources for national exigencies, is not unequivocally secured. The equalizing of the condition of the citizens of every state, and exonerating those of the states most indebted, from partial burthens which would press upon them in consequence of exertions in a common cause, is not completely fulfilled, until the entire debt of every state, contracted in relation to the war, is embraced on one general and comprehensive plan. The inconvenience to the United States, of disburthening the states, which are still encumbered with considerable debts, would bear no proportion to the inconvenience which they would feel, if left to struggle with those debts, unaided.

More general contentment, therefore, in the public mind, may be expected to attend such an exoneration, than the reverse; in proportion as the experience of actual inconvenience would be greater, though only applicable to parts, in the one than in the other case.

With regard to states, parts only of the debts of which have been assumed, and in proportions short of those, which have prevailed, in favor of other states, and short also of what would have resulted from a due apportionment of the entire sum assumed; the claim to a further assumption is founded on considerations of equal justice, as relative to the measure itself, considered in a separate and independent light.

But there is a further reason of material weight for an immediate general assumption. Monied men, as well foreigners as citizens, through the expectation of an eventual assumption, or that in some shape or other a substantial provision will be made for the unassumed residue of the state debts, will be induced to speculate in the purchase of them. In proportion as the event is unsettled, or uncertain, the price of the article will be low, and the present proprietors will be under disadvantage in the sale. The loss to them in favor of the purchasers is to be regarded as an evil; and as far as it is connected with a transfer to foreigners, at an under value, it will be a national evil. By whatever authority an ultimate provision may be made, there will be an absolute loss to the community equal to the total amount of such under-value.

It may appear an objection to the measure, that it will require an establishment of additional funds by the government of the United States. But this does not seem to be a necessary consequence. The probability is, that without a supplementary assumption, an equal, or very nearly equal augmentation of funds will be requisite to provide for *greater* balances in favor of certain states, which would be proportionably diminished by such assumption. The destination, not the quantum of the fund, will therefore be the chief distinction between the two cases.

It may also appear an objection to a total assumption, that the magnitude of the object is not ascertained with precision. It is not certainly known, what sum is due in each state; nor has it been possible to acquire the information, owing to different causes. But though precise data are deficient, there are materials which will serve as guides. From the returns received at the treasury, assisted by information in other ways, it may be stated without danger of material error—That the remaining debts of the states over and above the sums already subscribed, will not exceed the amounts specified in the statement D. accompanying this report—And that, including the sums already subscribed, the total amount to be *ultimately* provided for, in the event of a general assumption, will not exceed dols. 25,403,362. 71 which would constitute an addition of dols. 3,903,362. 71 to the sum of 21,500,000 dollars, already assumed.

Should a total assumption be deemed eligible, it may still be adviseable to assign a determinate sum for each state, that the utmost limit of the operation may be pre-established; and it is necessary in order to the certainty of a due provision in proper time, that interest should not begin to be payable, on the additional sums assumed, till after the year 1792.

It will occur, that provision has been made, for paying to each state, in trust for its non-subscribing creditors, an interest upon the difference between the sum assumed for such state, and that actually subscribed, equal to what would have been payable, if it had been subscribed.

In the event of a farther assumption, either within the limits already established, or commensurate with the remaining debts of the states; it is conceived, that it will not be incompatible with the provision just mentioned, to retain, at the end of each quarter, during the progress of the farther subscription, out of the money directed to be paid to each state, the sum corresponding with the interest upon so much of its debts as shall have been subscribed to that period, paying the overplus, if any, to the state. An absolute suspension of that payment does not appear consistent with the nature of the stipulation, included in that provision; for though the money to be paid to a state be expressly a trust for the non-subscribing creditors; yet as it cannot be certain beforehand, that they will elect to change their condition, the possibility of it will not justify a suspension of payment to the state, which might operate as a suspension of payment to the creditors themselves.

A farther objection to such a suspension results from the idea, that the provision in question appears to have a secondary object; namely, as a pledge for securing a provision for whatever balance may be found due to a state on the general settlement of accounts. The payment directed to be made to a state, is, "to continue *until* there shall be a settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states; and in case a balance should then appear in favor of a state, *until* provision shall be made for the said balance."

This secondary operation as a pledge or security (consistently with the intent of the funding act) can only be superseded in favor of the primary object, a *provision for the creditors*; and as far as may be necessary to admit them to an effectual participation of it. But as whatever money may be paid to a state, is to be paid over to its creditors, proportional deductions may, with propriety, be made from the debts of those creditors who may hereafter subscribe; so as that the United States may not have to pay twice for the same purpose.

If it shall be judged expedient, either to open again, or extend the assumption, it will be necessary to vary the description of the debts, which may be subscribed, so as to comprehend all those, which have relation to services or supplies during the war, under such restrictions as are requisite to guard against abuse.

In the original proposition for an assumption of the state debts, and in the suggestions now made on the same subject, the Secretary has contemplated, and still contemplates, as a material part of the plan, an effectual provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States. He has considered this resource, as an important mean of sinking a part of the debt, and facilitating ultimate arrangements concerning the residue. If supplementary funds shall be rendered necessary, by an additional assumption, the provision will most conveniently be made at the next session of Congress, when the productiveness of the existing revenues, and the extent of the sum to be provided for, will be better ascertained.

There is a part of the public debt of the United States, which is a cause of some perplexity to the treasury. It is not comprehended within the existing provision for the foreign debt which is confined to *loans* made abroad; and it is questionable, whether it is to be regarded as a portion of the domestic debt. It is not only due to *foreigners*, but the interest upon it is payable, by express stipulation, in a foreign country; whence it becomes a matter of doubt, whether it be at all contemplated by the act making provision for the debt of the United States. The part alluded to, is that which is due to certain foreign officers who served the United States during the late war. In consequence of a resolution of Congress, directing their interest to be paid to them in France, the certificates which were issued to them specify, that "in pursuance of and compliance with a certain resolution of Congress of the third day of February, 1784, the said interest is to be paid, annually, at the house of Monsr. le Grand, banker in Paris." Interest has accordingly been paid to them at Paris, down to the 31st of December, 1788, by virtue of a special resolution of Congress of the 20th of August in that year, since which period, no payment has been made.

It has been heretofore suggested as the opinion of the Secretary, that it would be expedient to cause the whole of this description of debt to be paid off; among other reasons, because it bears an interest at six per centum per annum, payable abroad, and can be discharged with a saving. The other reasons alluded to are of a nature both weighty and delicate, and too obvious, it is presumed, to need a specification. Some recent circumstances have served to strengthen the inducements to the measure. But if it should, finally, be deemed unadviseable, it is necessary, at least, that provision should be made for the interest, which is now suspended, under the doubt that has been stated, and from the want of authority to *remit* it pursuant to the contract.

The amount of this debt, with the arrears of interest to the end of the year 1791, is dols. 220,646. 81.

IV. The act making provision for the debt of the United States, has appropriated the proceeds of the western lands as a fund for the discharge of the public debt. And the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, has appropriated all the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the year 1790, to the purpose of purchasing the debt at the market price, and has authorised the President to borrow the further sum of two millions of dollars for the same object.

These measures serve to indicate the intention of the legislature, as early and as fast as possible, to provide for the extinguishment of the existing debt.

In pursuance of that intention, it appears adviseable, that a systematic plan should be begun for the creation and establishment of a sinking fund.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,*
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.
*In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.*

[CONTINUED]

MR. MADISON. In the conflict I feel between my diſpoſition on one hand to afford every conſtitutional encouragement to the fiſheries, and my diſlike on the other, of the conſequences apprehended from ſome clauſes in the bill, I ſhould have forborne to enter into this diſcuſſion, if I had not found that over and above ſuch arguments as appear to be natural and pertinent to the ſubject, others have been introduced, which are in my judgment, contrary to the true meaning, and even ſtrike at the characteriſtic principles of the exiſting conſtitution. Let me premiſe however to the remarks which I ſhall briefly offer, on the doctrine maintained by theſe gentlemen, that I make a material diſtinction in the preſent caſe, between an allowance as a mere commutation and modification of a drawback, and an allowance in the nature of a real and poſitive bounty. I make a diſtinction alſo, as a ſubject of fair conſideration, at leaſt, between a bounty granted under the particular terms in the conſtitution, "a power to regulate trade," and one granted under the indefinite terms, which have been cited as authority on this occaſion. I think however that the term "bounty" is in every point of view improper as it is here applied, not only becauſe it may be offenſive to ſome, and in the opinion of others, carries a dangerous implication; but alſo becauſe it does not expreſs the true intention of the bill as avowed and advocated by its patrons themſelves. For if in the allowance nothing more is propoſed than a mere reimburſement of the ſum advanced, it is only paying a debt; and when we pay a debt, we ought not to claim the merit of granting a bounty.

It is ſuppoſed by ſome gentlemen, that Congreſs have authority not only to grant bounties in the ſenſe here uſed, merely as a commutation for drawbacks; but even to grant them under a power by virtue of which they may do any thing which they may think conducive to the "general welfare." This, Sir, in my mind raiſes the important and fundamental queſtion; whether the general terms which have been cited, are to be conſidered as a ſort of caption or general deſcription of the ſpecified powers, and as having no further meaning, and giving no further power, than what is found in that ſpecification, or as an abſtract and indefinite delegation of power extending to all caſes whatever; to all ſuch at leaſt as will admit the application of money, which is giving as much latitude as any government could well deſire.

I, Sir, have always conceived,—I believe thoſe who propoſed the conſtitution conceived, and it is ſtill more fully known, and more material to obſerve, that thoſe who ratified the conſtitution conceived, that this is not an indefinite government, deriving its powers from the general terms prefixed to the ſpecified powers, but a limitted government, tied down to the ſpecified powers, which explain and define the general terms.

The gentlemen who contend for a contrary doctrine are ſurely not aware of the conſequences which flow from it, and which they muſt either admit or give up their doctrine.

It will follow in the firſt place that if the terms be taken in the broad ſenſe they maintain, the particular powers afterwards ſo carefully and diſtinctly enumerated would be without meaning, and muſt go for nothing. It would be abſurd to ſay firſt, that Congreſs may do what they pleaſe, and then that they may do this or that particular thing; after giving Congreſs power to raiſe money and apply it to all purpoſes which they may pronounce neceſſary to the general welfare, it would be abſurd, to ſay the leaſt, ſuperadd a power to raiſe armies, to provide fleets, &c. In fact the meaning of the general terms in queſtion muſt either be ſought in the ſubſequent enumeration which limits and details them; or they convert the government from one limitted as hitherto ſuppoſed, to the enumerated powers, into a government without any limits at all.

It is to be recollected that the terms "common defence and general welfare" as here uſed, are not novel terms firſt introduced into this conſtitution. They are terms familiar in their conſtruction and well known to the people of America.

They are repeatedly found in the old articles of confederation, where altho they are ſuſceptible of as great latitude as can be given them by the context here, it was never ſuppoſed or pretended that they conveyed any ſuch power as is now aſſigned to them. On the contrary, it was always conſidered as clear and certain, that the old Congreſs was limitted to the enumerated powers; and that the enumeration limitted and explained the general terms. I aſk the gentlemen themſelves whether it ever was ſuppoſed or ſuſpected that the old Congreſs could give away the monies of the ſtates in bounties, to encourage agriculture, or for any other purpoſe they pleaſed. If ſuch a power had been poſſeſſed by that body, it would have been much leſs impotent, or have borne a very different character from that univerſally aſcribed to it.

The novel idea now annexed to theſe terms, and never before entertained by the friends or enemies of the government, will have a further conſequence which cannot have been taken into the view of the gentlemen. Their conſtruction would not only give Congreſs the compleat legiſlative power I have ſtated: it would do more; it would ſupercede all the reſtrictions underſtood at preſent to lie on their power with reſpect to the judiciary. It would put it in the power of Congreſs to eſtabliſh courts throughout the United States, with cognizance of ſuits between citizen and citizen, and in all caſes whatſoever. This, Sir, ſeems to be demonſtrable: for if the clauſe in queſtion really authoriſes Congreſs to do whatever they think fit, provided it be for the general welfare, of which they are to judge, and money can be applied to it, Congreſs muſt have power to create and ſupport a judiciary eſtabliſhment, with a juriſdiction extending to all caſes favorable in their opinion to the general welfare, in the ſame manner as they have power to paſs laws and apply money, providing in any other way for the general welfare—I ſhall be reminded perhaps, that according to the terms of the conſtitution the judicial power is to extend to certain caſes only, not to all caſes. But this circumſtance can have no effect in the argument, it being preſuppoſed by the gentlemen that the ſpecification of certain objects does not limit the import of general terms. Taking theſe terms as an abſtract and indefinite grant of power, they comprize all the objects of legiſlative regulation, as well ſuch as fall under the judiciary article in the conſtitution, as thoſe falling immediately under the legiſlative article; and if the partial enumeration of objects in the legiſlative article does not, as theſe gentlemen contend, limit the general power, neither will it be limitted by the partial enumeration of objects in the judiciary article.

There are conſequences, Sir, ſtill more extenſive, which, as they follow clearly from the doctrine combated, muſt either be admitted, or the doctrine muſt be given up. If Congreſs can apply money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the ſole and ſupreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may eſtabliſh teachers in every ſtate, county, and pariſh, and pay them out of the public treaſury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, eſtabliſhing in like manner ſchools throughout the union; they may undertake the regulation of all roads, other than poſt roads: in ſhort, every thing, from the higheſt object of ſtate legiſlation, down to the moſt minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of Congreſs; for every object I have mentioned would admit the application of money, and might be called, if Congreſs pleaſed, proviſions for the general welfare.

The language held in various diſcuſſions of this houſe, is a proof that the doctrine in queſtion was never entertained by this body. Arguments, wherever the ſubject would permit, have conſtantly been drawn from the peculiar nature of this government as limitted to certain enumerated powers, inſtead of extending, like other governments, to all caſes not particularly excepted. In a very late inſtance, I mean the debate on the repreſentation bill, it muſt be remembered, that an argument much urged, particularly by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, againſt the ratio of one for 30,000, was that this government was unlike the ſtate governments, which had an indefinite variety of objects within their power, that it had a ſmall number of objects only to attend to, and therefore that a ſmaller number of repreſentatives would be ſufficient to adminiſter it.

Several arguments have been advanced to ſhew that becauſe, in the regulation of trade, indirect and eventual encouragement is given to manufactures, therefore Congreſs have power to give money in direct bounties, or to grant it in any other way that would anſwer the ſame purpoſe: But ſurely, Sir, there is a great and obvious difference which it cannot be neceſſary to enlarge upon. A duty laid on imported implements of huſbandry, would in its operation be an indirect tax on exported produce; but will any one ſay, that by virtue of a mere power to lay duties on imports, Congreſs might go directly to the produce or implements of agriculture, or to the articles exported. It is true, duties on exports are expreſsly prohibited; but if there were no article forbidding them a power directly to tax exports could never be deduced from a power to tax imports, although ſuch a power might directly and incidently affect exports.

In ſhort, Sir, without going further into the ſubject, which I ſhould not have here touched on at all but for the reaſons already mentioned.—I venture to declare it as my opinion, that were the power of Congreſs to be eſtabliſhed in the latitude contended for, it would ſubvert the very foundation, and tranſmute the very nature of the limitted government eſtabliſhed by the people of America:—and what inferences might be drawn or what conſequences enſue from ſuch a ſtep, it is incumbent on us all well to conſider.

With reſpect to the queſtion before the Houſe for ſtriking out the clauſe, it is immaterial whether it be ſtruck out, or ſo amended as to reſt on the avowed principle of a commutation for the drawback; but as a clauſe has been drawn up by my colleague, in order to be ſubſtituted, I ſhall concur in a vote for ſtriking out, reſerving to myſelf a freedom to be governed in my final vote by the modification which may prevail.

Mr. Bourne (Maſſ.)—Mr. Chairman, I think little can be added after ſo full a diſcuſſion of the ſubject before you. The object of the firſt ſection in this bill, is intended for the relief of the fiſhermen and their owners; they complain that the law now in force was meant for their benefit, by granting a drawback on the fiſh exported; this they find by experience is not the caſe—for they ſay that neither the fiſhermen who catch the fiſh, or the importer of the ſalt, receives the drawback; and I rather ſuppoſe, Sir, it is the caſe. The owners of the greater part of the fiſhing veſſels are not merchants, neither do they import the ſalt they conſume; but when the fiſh they take are cured for market, they are ſold at the market price; and it frequently happens, that thoſe perſons who purchaſe the fiſh, are not the exporters of them, or the importers of the ſalt—but a third perſon, who purchaſes with a proſpect of ſelling them at a profit, is the exporter; and when it ſo happens, neither the fiſherman who catches the fiſh, or the importer of the ſalt, receives any benefit from the drawback, unleſs the purchaſer (the third perſon) gives a greater price in contemplation of the drawback, which I think is not to be ſuppoſed.

Is it worthy the attention of government that the cod fiſhery ſhould be preſerved?—It appears to me that it is. When we conſider the labour and aſſiduity beſtowed on this object by our miniſters, at the ſettlement of peace between us and Great-Britain, and the care then taken to ſecure this privilege, as appears by the treaty [Here Mr. Bourne read that part of the treaty which ſecures to us the fiſhery, he then proceeded] and conſider the ſtruggle made to deprive us of this ineſtimable branch of commerce, I cannot ſuppoſe that any one would at this day voluntarily relinquiſh it, and ſuffer Great-Britain to monopolize this branch, and ſupply the Mediterranean, French, and other markets. Great-Britain, at preſent, enjoys a ſufficient portion of this commerce, while France is confined to the narrow limits of St. Peters and Miquelon. If we relinquiſh this branch of the cod fiſhery, what is left us?—Our whale fiſhery is nearly at an end, and unleſs government ſpeedily interpoſes by granting relief, we ſhall totally loſe it.—Does not the Britiſh government wiſh to deprive us of this branch alſo? have not letters or agents been ſent to the iſland of Nantucket, as well as New-Bedford, where this branch of buſineſs is principally proſecuted, inviting the whale fiſhermen to remove, and offering them permanent ſettlements at Milford-Haven, at the expence of their government?—This muſt be viewed as a great encouragement, in addition to their bounties on oil, to a claſs of poor men employed in that buſineſs. If the cod fiſhery is relinquiſhed, the fiſhermen have only to remove to the oppoſite ſhore of Nova-Scotia, where they will find encouragement fully adequate to their ſervices—of all which they are not unapprized. By encouraging this claſs of men, your revenue will be encreaſed; for in return for the fiſh exported, you will receive ſugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, molaſſes, pimento, cotton, dying woods, rum, wine, ſalt, fruit and other articles ſubject to duty, and conſumed in the country.—And again, your treaſury will receive an exceſs by the proviſion in this bill—for I preſume the greater proportion of veſſels employed in this buſineſs, are from 20 to 40 tons—the town of Marblehead, perhaps, have principally large ones. Suppoſe then a veſſel of 30 tons obtains in a ſeaſon 600 quintals of fiſh (a very moderate voyage indeed) her tonnage is 75 dollars, the drawback on exportation would be 78 dollars, ſo that your treaſury retains three dollars gain by this bill, which would be a loſs on the drawback.

Mr. Chairman, I think, upon the whole, that by granting this encouragement to the fiſhermen and their owners, held out in the bill, would prove very beneficial to the United States, I hope therefore the ſection before you will not be ſtruck out.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

The committee, to whom was referred, on the 23d of February, the following motion:

"Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury cauſe to be laid before the Houſe a ſtatement of the balances, if any, remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March, 1789; and whether any and what ſteps have been taken to recover the ſame; and alſo a ſtatement of the ſundry ſums of public monies, which may have been entruſted to individuals, previous to the ſaid 4th of March, 1789, and have not been accounted for;"—made a report, which, after ſtating to the Houſe the various circumſtances that had ſtruck them in the examination of the treaſury books, they concluded by declaring as their opinion, that it will be impoſſible to obtain the report of the ſtate of accounts contemplated in the above reſolution, during the preſent ſeſſion, without greatly retarding the current buſineſs of the department; and that it will be inexpedient to take any reſolution on the ſubject matter of the reſolution referred to them.

Mr. Goodhue, from the committee appointed, reported a "bill for enrolling and licenſing ſhips and veſſels employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame.

Mr. Findley preſented *nine* petitions from the inhabitants of Cheſter county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying a reviſion of the Exciſe-Law.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments offered by the Senate, to the "bill to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half-pay and to invalid penſions."—Some they agreed to, and diſagreed to others.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered a meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, together with a copy of the return made to him of the number of the inhabitants within the diſtrict of South-Carolina.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting compenſations to the commiſſioners of loans, was read and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. B. Bourne, Mercer, and Tucker. Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

A letter from the Secretary of State, covering certain acts of the government north-weſt of the river Ohio, was communicated by the Speaker, and read—and on motion, referred to the committee to whom thoſe before received were referred.

Mr. Grove, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill providing for the finiſhing the light-houſe on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape-Fear River, which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and made the order of the day on Tueſday next.

A report on the petition of the officers of the levies late in the ſervice of the United States, was read, which was in favor of the prayer of the petition.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments propoſed by the committee of the whole to the militia bill. Some of them were adopted, others diſagreed to—ſeveral new amendments were made, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed a bill providing for the relief of certain widows, invalids, orphans & other perſons, with amendments, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating to the Houſe the tranſlation of a letter from the King of France, announcing his acceptance of the Conſtitution of that kingdom.—Theſe were read and laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they inſiſt on all the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half pay and invalid penſions—and propoſe a conference on the ſubjects of diſagreement.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe, that he had this day approved and ſigned a bill, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the defence of the Frontiers of the United States."

A committee of conference was appointed on the diſagreement between the Houſe and Senate, reſpecting the bill to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half-pay and invalid penſions—Committee, Meſſrs. Livermore, Murray and Kitchell.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the relief of certain widows, &c. were read, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Sundry petitions were read and refered.

A repreſentation from the legiſlature of North-Carolina, was read, reſpecting certain lands ceded to the Indians in the Territory Southweſt of the Ohio.

Mr. Parker introduced the following reſolution, which being ſeconded, was laid on the table—viz.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report what money, if any, now remains in the treaſury, of appropriations made previous to the year 1791—diſtinguiſhing what ſums remain of the reſpective appropriations.

Mr. Williamſon laid the following motion on the table—That a committee be appointed to report a bill to amend the impoſt law, ſo far as to permit the landing of ſalt at certain warehouſes belonging to the fiſheries—and to provide for the allowance of a drawback on the ſalt uſed on proviſions exported.

The militia bill was brought in, engroſſed, and read the third time.

Mr. Vining then moved that the bill ſhould be re-committed—This motion, after debate, was negatived—28 to 27. The Houſe then proceeded to fill up the blanks—which being completed, the ayes and noes were called on the paſſing the bill—and were ayes 31, noes 27.

Mr. Gerry reported a bill for reducing the rates of poſtage on newſpapers—this bill propoſes a reduction of the poſtage to one half the rates in the poſt-office law.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting the difficulties which have occurred in the execution of the exciſe, &c. and 100 copies ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb.* 21.

A Bill to incorporate Henry Knox, John Coffin Jones, David Cobb, Benjamin Hichborn, and Henry Jackſon, Eſquires, and ſuch others as may aſſociate with them, for the purpoſe of opening a navigable Canal from any part of Connecticut River, to communicate with the town of Boſton, was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

*FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I AM a man of nature—my ideas are not twiſted by the ſophiſtry of government-makers; yet I am for government, and here is my plan. I have followed nature, and that ſenſe which nature has implanted in every man. I would have a government, but it ſhould not govern me—that is my firſt article. My ſecond is, I would govern it. And thirdly, I and my government would govern every body elſe according to my pleaſure. Here is a plan of three parts, as it ſhould be and which follows nature; whereas every other ſcheme thwarts it, and may be truly ſaid to be againſt nature. I am clear againſt an Exciſe, therefore I would not ſubmit my property to any authority.—As to my perſon, hands off. Am I to be dragged about in the militia? or in the wars? or to anſwer my creditors (worſe than Indians) in the law courts? No. I am a freeman—and ſhall government, a creature I have made and pulled to pieces twenty times, lord it over me? No, Meſſieurs Printers, I give the world notice that I will fill the newſpapers full till government Haul in its horns, and regulate its meaſures by my three articles of natural law. I will rail againſt the debt—the army—the war—the bank—the Exciſe—the P——t—the heads of departments. I will cry out re-publi-can-iſm and the rights of man, *by which I dont mean the laws of the land*, nor equal government; but a government agreeable to my three articles. I will hold forth loudly about republican virtue and equality—I will inveigh mightily againſt public faith—when I am tired of going on foot I will get up and ride on conſolidation. The ſtate governments ſhall be ſo wiſe, ſo pure, ſo free, ſo modeſt and ſo much in danger, that I will adviſe the ſmall ſtates to take away power from Congreſs and give it to the large ſtates. Congreſs and the public officers ſhall be painted like devils, except there ſhould be found any of them who are among us who write in the newſpapers, like Caius, &c. theſe I will praiſe in poetry and proſe. In my next I will ſend you a new ſong, in which ſome of my heroes are celebrated, to the tune of *Oh my kitty, my deary*. WHISKY.

# Philadelphia, March 7.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It is hardly poſſible to conceive that a more favorable opportunity than the preſent will ever occur of eſtabliſhing free ſchools in this commonwealth. The public Treaſury is full and flowing; ſo that pecuniary aid can be immediately afforded if neceſſary, to as great an amount as may be expected at any future period. But it is preſumed that diſburſements from the public Treaſury will not be neceſſary. It may be queſtioned whether on the plan of *County Schools* appropriations of this kind, would be equitable or juſt. The income of the State applied to diſcharge its debts, ſupport the government, and for other *general* purpoſes, ſo far as it goes, will ſupercede the neceſſity of taxation for thoſe objects: the way then appears to be fairly open for an *univerſal tax* to ſupport an *univerſal plan of education*, ſo far as to comprehend READING, WRITING, GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC.

It ought to be taken for granted by all legiſlative bodies that the people will be pleaſed with meaſures which reaſon and experience ſhew will conduce to their intereſt—but, the public ſentiment is, and muſt continue to be in favor of a general diffuſion of knowledge—this they know cannot be obtained without expence; and the ſuppoſition ought not to be made that they would not chearfully incur it, much leſs ſupercede an experiment in the caſe.

The eſtabliſhment of COUNTY ſchools or ACADEMIES, will not be of *univerſal* utility—they will benefit the more wealthy part of the community—and by the accommodation they afford to this claſs, will leſſen the number of thoſe who feel intereſted in a more general plan—and, in the ſame proportion, procraſtinate the period when a ſyſtem for the poor as well as the rich, ſhall be adopted.

It is an imputation on the good ſenſe of the people, to ſuppoſe that they would not with chearfulneſs pay a tax for the ſupport of learning—for it muſt occur to them that the rich will pay more than their proportion, when they conſider that the major part of children are the inheritance of the poor and middling claſſes of citizens.

The plan of education here contemplated is, that every perſon who pays a tax, however ſmall, ſhall have an *equal right* to the benefit of this free and univerſal inſtitution.

The wealthy are intereſted peculiarly in this work of benevolence; for the knowledge of the people is the *ſecurity* of tranquility under a juſt government—without knowledge, they cannot appreciate the value and importance of government—and hence the poſſeſſions of the rich, among an *ignorant* people, are held by a very precarious tenure—unleſs the people are ſlaves.

The poor and middling claſſes are deeply intereſted in this public proviſion for the education of their children—For it is tantalizing to ſay that there ſhall be no diſtinctions of ranks, or excluſive privileges—and that the avenues to the poſts of honor and profit under the ſtate and general governments, ſhall be acceſſible to all, without diſtinction, who poſſeſs talents and virtue—while the paths of learning are not, and cannot be trodden by the poor.

There is a double ſecurity to the liberties of the people derived from their being well informed—The firſt is, it leads legiſlators to be cautious in enacting laws, leſt they infringe on the rights of man—and ſecondly, it enables the people to diſcern the more ſpeedily thoſe errors or deſigns of an adminiſtration which have an unfavorable aſpect on the public intereſt and happineſs.

Some old fable tells us, that Jupiter was ſo much teazed by the prayers of mankind, that at length he reſolved to grant them whatever they aſked. But the ſpirit of diſcontent was ſo far from being allayed by it, that it broke out in murmurs more than ever. If this tale were of modern date, we ſhould believe the author had intended a fling at us.

Some time ago, before the new government was put in motion, all the cry was—we are a poor diſtreſſed nation—there is no money, &c. The revenue and finances are put into order, credit is revived, and money is plenty—and now the cry is louder than ever.—We are too rich to be free.—Money is too plenty—the people will not work to earn it.

The Lanſingburgh paper ſays, that on the nomination of the Hon. Judge Jay, and Mr. Van Ranſellaer, as Governornor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, at a large meeting of the citizens of Albany, only 5 diſſentients appeared—and that the ſame unanimity in their favor appeared in every place from whence information had been received.

*PRICE CURRENT.*—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUNDED DEBT. | | | |
| 6 pr. Cents | 25/ pr. £. | 125 | pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 14/6 | 72½ | do. |
| Defered 6 pr. Cents | 15/ | 75 | do. |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | | |
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | 22/ | 110 | do. |
| Indents | 14/ | 70 | do. |

half ſhares Bank Stock—105 per cent premium.

# CONTRACTS.

*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March* 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March inſtant, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States, viz.

*For the* INFANTRY *and* ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4,608 hats | 18,460 ſhirts |
| 4,608 coats | 7,956 pairs of ſocks |
| 4,608 veſts | 4,608 blankets |
| 8,668 woolen overalls | 4,608 ſtocks |
| 9,216 linen ditto | 4,608 ſtock claſps |
| 18,376 pairs of ſhoes | 4,608 pairs of buckles. |

*For the* CAVALRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 320 caps | 640 do. of ſtockings |
| 320 coats | 1,280 ſhirts |
| 320 veſts | 320 blankets |
| 320 pairs leather breeches | 320 ſtocks |
| 640 do. of boots | 320 ſtock claſps. |
| 320 do. of ſpurs | |

Alſo, 1,200 rifle ſhirts, to be made of Ruſſia ſheeting.

Of the above clothing, five hundred ſuits are to be delivered on the 15th day of April next; one thouſand ſuits on the 15th day of May next; one thouſand five hundred ſuits on the 15th day of June next; and the remainder on the 15th day of July next.—The place of delivery may be either at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors.

Propoſals will be received for the whole of the above mentioned clothing, or for any one component article ſeparately; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which may be ſeen at the War Office.

Good ſecurity for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract will be required. The payments will be on the delivery of the clothing; or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as may be deſired.

## *PRICE CURRENT.*——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MARCH 6.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANCHORS pr. lb. | 7c | 8c | |
| Allum, Engliſh, pr. c. | 3d 73c | 4d | |
| Ditto, Roch pr. lb. | 11c | | |
| Aſhes, pot, per ton, | 90d | 100d | |
| ——Pearl, | 137d | 140d | |
| Arrack pr. gall. | 1d 33c | 1d 67c | |
| Brandy, common, | 1d 11c | | |
| ——Cogniac | 1d 20c | 1d 30c | |
| Braziletto, pr. ton. | 37d 33c | 4cd | |
| Bricks, pr. M. | 4d | 5d | |
| Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt. | 1d 88c | 2d | |
| Ditto, pilot | 3d 67c | | |
| Ditto, ſmall water | 36c | 40c | |
| Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl. | 1d | 40c | |
| —— pr. bbl. | 4d 67c | | |
| BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet, | 9d | 10d | |
| BOARDS: Merch. pine | 16d | 17d | |
| BOARDS: Sap, do. | 8d 50c | 9d | |
| BOARDS: ——N. Eng. | 11d | | |
| BOARDS: Cedar | 14d | | |
| *The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 1d 33c pr. M.* | | | |
| Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt. | 3d | | |
| BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl. | | | |
| BEEF: Boſton | 7d | 8d | |
| BEEF: Country | 6d | 7d | |
| Butter pr. lb. | 16c | | |
| ——in kegs | 10c | 12c | |
| CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb. | 43c | | |
| CANDLES: Wax | 53c | 56c | |
| CANDLES: Myrtle Wax | 13c | | |
| CANDLES: Mould, tallow | 11c | | |
| CANDLES: Dipped | 10c | | |
| Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb. | 19c | | |
| —— Country | 8c | 10c | |
| Chocolate | 17c | 18c | |
| Cinnamon | 2d 40c | 2d 67c | |
| Cloves | 1d | 32c | |
| Coal pr. buſhel | 20c | 22c | |
| Cocoa pr. cwt. | 10d 67c | 11d | 33c |
| Coffee pr. lb. | 17c | 18c | |
| Copperas pr. cwt. | 1d 67c | | |
| Cordage | 7d 67c | 8d | |
| Cotton pr. lb. | 27c | 36c | |
| Currants | 13c | | |
| Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece | 11d | 33c | |
| ——Ravens | 8d 93c | 9d 67c | |
| Feathers pr. lb. | 40c | 44c | |
| Flax | 10c | | |
| Flaxſeed pr. buſh. | 85c | 90c | |
| Flour, Super. pr. bbl. | 5d | 13c | |
| ——Common, | 4d | 74c | |
| ——Bur middlings, beſt | 4d | 13c | |
| ——Meal, Indian | 2d | 67c | |
| ——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw. | 1d | 1d 33c | |
| Fuſtic pr. ton, | 20d | | |
| Gin, Holland, pr. caſe, | 4d | 4d 33c | |
| Do. pr. gall. | 80c | | |
| Glue, pr. cwt. | 20d | 21d 33c | |
| Ginger, whiterace | 7d | 7d 33c | |
| Ditto, common | 7d | 20c | |
| Ditto, ground pr. lb. | 9c | | |
| Ginſeng, | 20c | 24c | |
| Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c. | 3d 73c | 4d | |
| Ditto, fine glazed | 4d | | |
| GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh | 90c | 93c | |
| GRAIN: Rye | 54c | 60c | |
| GRAIN: Oats | 26c | 33c | |
| GRAIN: Indian corn | 40c | 44c | |
| GRAIN: Barley | 60c | 63c | |
| GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb. | 3c | | |
| GRAIN: Buckwheat per buſh. | 40c | | |
| Hemp, ſo. pr. ton, | 120d | 146. 67c | |
| American, pr. lb. | 4c | 5c | |
| Herrings, pr. bbl. | 2d 67c | | |
| Hides, raw pr. lb. | 9c | 11c | |
| Hops | 27c | | |
| Hogſhead hoops, pr. M | 15d | | |
| Indigo, French lb. | 1d 20c | 1d 33c | |
| ——Carolina | 40c | 1d | |
| Irons, ſad pr. ton, | 133d | 33c | |
| IRON: Caſtings pr. cwt. | 3d | 47c | |
| IRON: Bar pr. ton, | 82d | | |
| IRON: Pig | 24d | 26d 67c | |
| IRON: Sheet | 173d | 33c | |
| IRON: Nail rods | 96d | | |
| Junk, pr. cwt. | 4d | 5d | |
| Lard, hogs pr. lb. | 9c | 10c | |
| Lead in pigs pr. c. | 5d 33c | 5d 67c | |
| ——in bars | 7d | | |
| Lead, white | 10d | 10d 67c | |
| ——red | 6d 40c | 6d 67c | |
| Leather, ſoal pr. lb. | 14c | 17c | 20c |
| Lignum vitæ pr. ton, | 5d 60c | 6d | |
| Logwood | 24d | | |
| Mace pr. lb. | 7d 33c | 67c | |
| Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl. | 9d | | |
| ——ſecond quality | 6d | 67c | |
| Madder, beſt pr. lb. | 16c | 20c | |
| Marble, wrought, pr. f. | 1d 33c | 2d | |
| Maſt ſpars | 33c | 67c | |
| Molaſſes pr. gall. | 41c | 45c | |
| Muſtard per. lb. | 87c | | |
| Mahogany pr. foot, | 10c | | |
| Nails, 10d 12d and 20d—— | 10c | | |
| Nutmegs pr. lb. | 8d | | |
| OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall. | 50c | | |
| OIL: Olive | 87c | | |
| OIL: Ditto pr. caſe, | 2d | 50c | |
| OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box | 10d | | |
| OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles | 5d | | |
| OIL: Spermaceti pr. gall. | 48c | | |
| OIL: Train | 24c | 27c | |
| OIL: Whale | 22c | 28c | |
| Porter pr. caſk, | 5d 33c | | |
| ——London, pr. doz. | 1d 60c | | |
| Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl. | 1d 4c | 1d 60c | |
| Pitch, pr. bbl. | 1d 73c | 2d | |
| Pork, Burlington, | 11d | | |
| ——Lower county | 10d | | |
| ——Carolina | 9d | | |
| Peas, Albany pr. buſh. | 73c | | |
| Pepper, pr. lb. | 44c | 47c | |
| Pimento | 17c | | |
| Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg | 7d | 8d | |
| Ditto pr. jar | 3d | | |
| Ditto pr. box | 4d | | |
| Rice pr. cwt. | 2d 67c | 2d 93c | |
| Roſin pr. bbl. | 2d 33c | 2d 67c | |
| RUM: Jamaica pr. gall. | 112c | | |
| RUM: Antigua | 90c | | |
| RUM: Windward | 80c | 83c | |
| RUM: Barbadoes | 77c | | |
| RUM: Country, N. E. | 59c | | |
| Salt petre, pr. cwt. | 13d 33c | 14d | |
| Saſſafras pr. ton | 6d 8d | | |
| Shot | 140d | | |
| STEEL: German pr. lb. | 9c | | |
| STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered cwt | 10d | | |
| STEEL: American pr. ton | 213d 93c | | |
| STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag | 10d 67c | | |
| Snake root pr. lb. | 20c | 42c | |
| Soap, Brown | 6c | | |
| ——White | 8c | | |
| ——Caſtile | 11c | | |
| Starch | 7c | | |
| Snuff pr. doz. bot. | 4d 5d | 60c | |
| Spermaceti, refined, | 48c | | |
| Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1. per yard, | 28c | | |
| ——Boſton, No. I. | 30c | | |
| ——— No. II. | 29c | | |
| ——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p. | 12d | | |
| SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb | 22c | | |
| SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined | 25c | | |
| SUGAR: Ditto, double do. | 36c | | |
| SUGAR: Havannah, white | 16c | 17c | |
| SUGAR: Ditto, brown, | 12c | 16c | |
| SUGAR: Muſco. pr. cwt. | 14d 16d | 33c | |
| Spirits Turpentine p. g. | 38c | 37c | |
| SALT: Allum pr. buſh. | 24c | 27c | |
| SALT: Liverpool | 29c | | |
| SALT: Cadiz | 25c | | |
| SALT: Liſbon | 25c | 27c | |
| Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton, | 12d | 13d | 33 |
| Do. L. O. | 15d 33c | 16d | 67c |
| Do. red cedar, p. f. | 33c | 40c | |
| Shingles, ſh. p. M. | 2d 33c | 2d | 67 |
| Do. long dreſſed | 12d | 13d | 33c |
| Scantling, heart, | 23d | 33c | |
| ——Sap | 8d 8d | 67c | |
| STAVES: Pipe pr. 1000 | 30d | | |
| STAVES: W. O. hogſhead | 19d | 33c | |
| STAVES: R. O. do. | 19d | 50c | |
| STAVES: Leogan | 16d | | |
| STAVES: Barrel | 10d | | |
| STAVES: Heading | 26d | 67c | |
| SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. pie. | 4d | 67c | |
| SKINS: Minks | 20c | 40c | |
| SKINS: Fox, grey | 40c | 80c | |
| SKINS: ——red | 1d | 20c | |
| SKINS: Martins | 24c | 1d | |
| SKINS: Fiſhers | 33c | 67c | |
| SKINS: Bears | 3d | | |
| SKINS: Racoons | 27c | 60c | |
| SKINS: Muſk-rats | 11c | 20c | |
| SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb. | 67c | 1d | 33c |
| SKINS: Deer, in hair | 20c | 30c | |
| Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl. | 1d | | |
| —Carolina, 32 gall. | 1d 33c | 1d | 67c |
| Turpentine pr. bbl. | 1d 67c | 2d | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. beſt | 3d 60c | 73c | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior | 2d 67c | 3d | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old | 4d 67c | | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock | 2d 50c | 3d | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland | 5d 33c | 8d | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark | 2d 40c | | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf | 2d 40c | | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore | 2d 2d | 93c | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new | 2d 7c | 3d | |
| TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old | do. | | |
| TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb. | 93c | 1d | 28c |
| TEAS: Hyſon ſkin, | 53c | 67c | |
| TEAS: Souchong, | 50c | 93c | |
| TEAS: Congo, | 43c | 50c | |
| TEAS: Bohea, | 34c | 36c | |
| Tallow, refined | 9c | | |
| Tin pr. box, | 13d 33c | 67c | |
| Verdigreaſe pr. lb. | 47c | 53c | |
| Vermillion | 1d 33c | 1d | 67c |
| Varniſh, | 33c | 37c | |
| WINE: Madeira, pr. p. | 106d | 200d | |
| WINE: Liſbon | 96d | 100d | |
| WINE: Teneriffe, pr. gal. | 51c | 60c | |
| WINE: Fayal | 44c | 49c | |
| WINE: Port pr. p. | 106d | 67c | 120d |
| WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz. | 4d | | |
| WINE: Claret | 4d | 6d | |
| WINE: Sherry pr. gall. | 90c | 1d | 20c |
| WINE: Malaga | 77c | 80c | |
| Wax, Bees pr. lb. | 25c | 27c | |
| Whale-bone, long pr. lb. | 130 | 30c | |

*COURSE OF EXCHANGE.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days 1½ | |
| 60 days 2 | pr. cent. prem. |
| 30 days 3½ | |
| Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder, | 39c |
| 90 days | 38c |
| Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders, | 4d 44c |
| France, 60 days | 80c |


IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

# T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.



## Joſeph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Cheſnut-Street Wharf*,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molaſſes,
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,
Hyſon and Souchong Tea, of the firſt quality,
Cloves, Caſſia, and Boſton Chocolate,
Spermaceti Candles and ſtrained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boſton Beef and Burlington Pork,
Ruſſia and Boſton Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
And a few caſes old Batavia Arrack.

*February* 8, 1792. [ep4w]


To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next.

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

*Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place,*

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

*Perth-Amboy, Feb.* 15, 1792. (ep6w)

## TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed eſtate of GEORGE WARNER, deceaſed, conſiſting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, ſuppoſed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a cooper's ſhop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The houſe ſtands cloſe on a good landing belonging to the ſaid premiſes; the reſt of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of ſaid landing, and an equal diſtance from a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill and alſo of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-Houſe.

Any perſon that is diſpoſed to view or purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, may ſee the place and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the ſame.

MARK MILLER and ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

*Salem County, 2d mo. 13th,* 1792.

N. B. There is likewiſe a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of ſaid deceaſed, to be ſold in manner as above, by the ſaid executors. [ep4w]

## TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indiſputable, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppoſed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, ſituate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the townſhip of Galloway. There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and kitchen, a ſmall hay houſe and ſtable. About ſixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar ſwamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interſperſed with freſh water flowing ſtreams) ſufficient to ſupply one hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raiſing ſtock.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, may have poſſeſſion from the 25th of March enſuing. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further deſcription may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, ſenior, in Greenwich; or to Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining ſaid lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleaſant healthy country, within two miles of three griſt and ſaw-mills: And three houſes appropriated to divine worſhip, are about the ſame diſtance. Terms of payment made eaſy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

*Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, 2d mo. 13th,* 1792. [ep4w]

## MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut. of the City and Liberties.

Philad. Feb. 25, 1792.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*


## American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

*Philadelphia, December* 3, 1791. tf


## Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

*Norfolk, January* 21, 1792. (ep9a)

# S A L E S

## Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT, JOHN M. NESBIT, SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

# A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 2000 Dollars is | 2000 |
| 1 | | 1000 | 1000 |
| 2 | | 500 | 1000 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1000 |
| 10 | | 100 | 1000 |
| 30 | | 50 | 1500 |
| 90 | | 20 | 1800 |
| 1675 | | 4 | 6700 |
| 1814 Prizes. | | | 16000 |
| 3520 Blanks. | | | |

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, PETER KEENON, ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*New-Brunſwick, January* 20, 1792. [ep3m]

☞ *The price of this Paper is 2 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subſcribing.*